

Global Conflict Minerals Policy

Last Revised: October 2024



JOHN DEERE

Purpose

Proceeds from the mining of certain minerals in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and countries adjoining it have been linked to human rights abuses through the funding of illegal armed groups. In accordance with the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requires U.S. publicly traded companies to report on the origin of these conflict minerals. This policy is consistent with our Code of Business Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct, which voice our commitment to ethical business principles.

The company is committed to conducting its worldwide business operations in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations regarding conflict minerals.

Applicability

This policy applies to the company's business operations globally and to all employees, contingent workers, and contract workers. The company is defined as Deere & Company and its subsidiaries and controlled affiliates. Employees whose responsibilities relate to the supply or sourcing of parts, components, and materials should be informed and are expected to comply with these requirements and associated legislation or regulation.

Definitions

- “Conflict minerals” are defined as columbite-tantalite, cassiterite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives tantalum, tin, and tungsten. This list may change since conflict minerals are also any mineral or its derivatives that the U.S. Secretary of State determines are financing conflict in the DRC or its adjoining countries.
- “DRC adjoining countries” are the following countries bordering the DRC: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.
- “DRC conflict free” is defined as parts or components that do not contain conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of the product that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or DRC adjoining countries. Conflict minerals obtained from recycled or scrap sources are considered DRC conflict free.
- “Conflict minerals obtained from recycled or scrap sources” are defined as conflict minerals obtained from recycled metals. These recycled metals are reclaimed end-user or postconsumer products or scrap processed metals created during product manufacturing. Recycled metals include excess, obsolete, defective and scrap metal materials containing refined or processed metals that are appropriate to recycle in the production of tin, tantalum,

tungsten or gold. Minerals partially processed, unprocessed or a bi-product from another ore are not included in this definition.

Policy

The company is committed to conducting its worldwide business operations in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations regarding conflict minerals. To comply with these requirements our business operations will:

- Inform direct suppliers about this Conflict Minerals Policy and its relationship to the company's Supplier Code of Conduct.
- Work with its direct suppliers and sub-suppliers to understand the chain of custody for conflict minerals at least to the smelter or refiner level.
- Take measures to source parts and components from its direct suppliers and sub-suppliers that are DRC conflict free. These measures will include adopting, disseminating and incorporating this policy in related purchase orders, contracts and other appropriate agreements with suppliers as they are entered, revised or renegotiated.
- Work with direct suppliers to track and improve their performance in sourcing minerals from their suppliers and sub-suppliers that are validated as being DRC conflict free in accordance with a national or internationally recognized due diligence framework.

Consequences for Policy Violations

The company will work with its suppliers to seek remedies for non-compliance with this policy. These remedies may include suspension or discontinuing engagement with the supplier.

Reporting Responsibilities

Concerns about potential or suspected violations of this policy must be reported immediately in accordance with the Global Reporting Policy.

Commitment to Non-Retaliation

Retaliation against any employee for reporting an incident under this policy or for participating in any investigation regarding an incident is a violation of this policy and is prohibited. Retaliation can include any negative job action, such as demotion, discipline, termination, salary reduction, or job or shift reassignment. Retaliation can also be more subtle and may be any conduct that would reasonably deter another person from reporting. More information can be found in the Global Policy Against Retaliation.

Additional Information/Contacts

General questions from employees and suppliers about conflict minerals and this policy should be directed to the John Deere Supply Management Compliance Organization at 90SMCompliance@JohnDeere.com. WIRTGEN GROUP employees may also contact the Stabsfunktionen department.

Contact the Center for Global Business Conduct for questions or concerns regarding compliance with this policy. Questions may be addressed to:

Center for Global Business Conduct

Deere & Company
One John Deere Place
Moline, IL 61265

Email: CenterforGlobalBusinessConduct@JohnDeere.com

WIRTGEN GROUP employees may also contact the WIRTGEN GROUP Compliance Officer or the WIRTGEN GROUP Chief Counsel with questions, concerns, or to report violations or potential violations of this policy.